REMARKS

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections set forth in the Office Action dated October 9, 2007, are respectfully requested in view of the following remarks. Claims 1-19 are pending in this application, of which claims 10-19 are withdrawn from consideration.

The Examiner is thanked for carefully reviewing the present application. The applicant has thoroughly reviewed the outstanding Office Action including the Examiner's remarks and the references cited therein. The following remarks are believed to be fully responsive to the Office Action and render all claims at issue patentably distinguishable over cited references.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Kubo et al. (US 6,295,109) (hereinafter referred to as "Kubo et al.") in view of Kaneda et al. (US 6,798,473) (hereinafter referred to as "Kaneda et al.") and Kubota et al. (US 6,771,334 A1) (hereinafter referred to as "Kubota et al.").

Response

These rejections are respectfully traversed.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner must establish: (1) some suggestion or motivation to modify the references exists; (2) a reasonable expectation of success; and (3) the prior art references teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. *Amgen, Inc. v. Chugai Pharm. Co.*, 18 USPQ2d 1016, 1023 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Fine,* 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir.

1988); *In re Wilson*, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970).

As will be fully explained below, it is respectfully submitted that Kubo et al. in view of Kaneda et al. and Kubota et al. does not render the claimed invention obvious, and the applicant respectfully requests that the section 103(a) rejection be withdrawn.

As explicitly recited in claim 1 of the present application, a semi-transparent type liquid crystal display panel is disclosed. Moreover, as described in paragraph [0016] of the present invention, "Therefore, the flat color filter layer 3 has different levels of thickness because the passivation layer 1 has different levels of thickness, and the reflected and transmitted lights have equal color density when seen. Under such circumstances, compared with the conventional arts, the color filter layer 3 is a single layer of one time formation, and is not two layers with different pigments or levels of thickness formed respectively on the reflection portion and the transmissive portion."

The invention recited in claim 1 is featured in that "*a thickness of said reflection portion [of said passivation layer] is thicker than a thickness of said transmissive portion [of said passivation layer]*", "the thickness of said reflection portion and the thickness of said transmissive portion of said passivation layer are calculated through ***a hue simulation of primary red, green and blue colors***," and "*a **flat** color filter comprising **red**, **green** and **blue** colors* [is] disposed on said reflection layer and said transmissive portion of said passivation layer." (Claim 1, Emphases Added) It is respectfully submitted that these features are not found in the cited art of record.

The thicknesses of said reflection portion and said transmissive portion of said passivation

layer are calculated through *a hue simulation of* ***primary red, green and blue colors***, and the ***flat color filter comprising red, green and blue colors*** is disposed on said passivation layer, **so that the thicknesses of said *reflection portions* of said passivation layer under the red, green and blue color filters are different**, the thicknesses of said *transmissive portions* of said passivation layer under the red, green and blue color filters are different corresponding to the thicknesses of said reflection portions. Accordingly, the thicknesses of the red, green and blue color filters *on said reflection portions* of said passivation layer are different, and the thicknesses of the red, green and blue color filters *on said transmissive portions* of said passivation layer are also different to make a first light reflected by said reflection layer on said reflection portion and a second light transmitting through said transmissive portion of said passivation layer *on said red, green or blue color filter* have the same color density.

Furthermore, the claimed invention recited in claim 1 provides a flat color filter comprising red, green and blue colors, and said flat color filter has a planar surface *through a hue simulation of primary red, green and blue colors*, so that a uniform cell gap can be achieved in the liquid crystal display panel, and a better color balance of the liquid crystal display panel can be obtained.

As to the disclosure described by Kubo et al., Kubo et al. fails to teach or suggest that the two thicknesses of the reflective portion and the transmissive portion are determined depending on the primary colors, and also fails to teach or suggest that the color filter has a planar surface. Kubo et al. obviously fails to teach or suggest the features recited in claim 1 of the present application including the thickness of said reflection portion and the thickness of said transmissive portion are

calculated through a hue simulation of primary red, green and blue colors and the color filter comprising red, green and blue colors has a planar surface. In addition, Kubo et al. fails to teach or suggest *the thicknesses of said reflection portions of said passivation layer under the red, green and blue color filters are different*, and t*he thicknesses of said transmissive portions of said passivation layer under the red, green and blue color filters are different.*

The Examiner cites Kaneda et al. and Kubota et al. to cure the deficiencies of Kubo.

Kaneda et al. discloses the ratio of the thickness of each of red, green and blue color filters on the transmissive portion to that on the reflection portion is a fixed value (2 : 1) (see col. 1, lines 17-25 and col. 5, lines 5-10 in Kaneda et al.), and *the thickness difference between red color filter on the transmissive portion and that on the reflection portion is the same as those between green color filter on the transmissive portion and that on the reflection portion, and between blue color filter on the transmissive portion and that on the reflection portion.* In addition, in Kaneda et al., the red, green and blue color filters *on said transmissive portions* of said passivation layer *have the same thickness*, and the red, green and blue color filters *on said transmissive portions* of said passivation layer also *have the same thickness* (see FIGs. 6A-7E in Kaneda et al.). Kaneda et al. obviously fails to teach or suggest that *the thickness difference between the color filter on the transmissive portion and that on the reflection portion is calculated through a hue simulation of primary red, green and blue colors.* Moreover, Kaneda et al. fails to teach or suggest that *the thicknesses of said reflection portions of said passivation layer under the red, green and blue color filters are different*, and t*he thicknesses of said transmissive portions of said passivation layer*

under the red, green and blue color filters are different.

Therefore, Kaneda et al. fails to teach or suggest the technique features that *said red, green or blue color filter* have the same color density recited in claim 1 of the present application. Kaneda et al. does not cure the deficiencies of Kubo et al.

In Kubota et al., in order to achieve hue variations, the thickness variation of the color filter occurs for different colors, so that the color filter is not a flat structure and does not have a planar surface (see FIGs. 7-9 in Kubota et al.). Further, Kubota et al. fails to teach or suggest that *the thicknesses of said reflection portions of said passivation layer under the red, green and blue color filters are different*, and *the thicknesses of said transmissive portions of said passivation layer under the red, green and blue color filters are different* corresponding to the thicknesses of said reflection portions.

Therefore, Kubota et al. fails to teach or suggest the technique features with plat color filter layer having a plat surface to obtain an uniform cell gap recited in claim 1 of the present application. Kubota et al. does not cure the deficiencies of Kaneda et al., Kubo et al. or the combination of Kaneda et al. and Kubo et al.

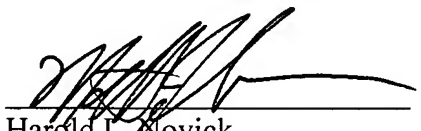
According to the aforementioned description, Kubo et al., Kaneda et al. and Kubota et al. either alone or in combination fails to teach or suggest the technique features recited in claim 1 of the present application. Furthermore, Kubota et al. and Kaneda et al. cannot cure the insufficiencies of Kubo et al. Therefore, the features recited in claim 1 are non-obvious, and claim 1 is allowable over the cited art.

Since amended claim 1 is allowable, dependent claims 2-9, each of which depends from independent claim 1, are likewise believed to be allowable. Accordingly, the applicant respectfully requests that the section 103(a) rejections be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Conclusion

In light of the above remarks, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1-9 as currently presented are in condition for allowance and hereby requests reconsideration. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to pass the case to issue at the earliest convenience.

Respectfully submitted,



January 7, 2008

THE NATH LAW GROUP
112 South West Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2891
Tel: 703-548-6284
Fax: 703-683-8396

Harold L. Novick
Registration No. 26,011
Matthew J. Moffa
Registration No. 58,860
Customer No. 20529